	Schedule
Drug: Heroin (9200) Morphine (9300)	l. II.

The firm plans to import the listed controlled substances in small quantities for the manufacture of reference standards.

Any manufacturer holding, or applying for, registration as a bulk manufacturer of these basic classes of controlled substances may file written comments on or objections to the application described above and may, at the same time, file a written request for a hearing on such application in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.54 in such form as prescribed by 21 CFR 1316.47.

Any such comments, objections, or requests for a hearing may be addressed to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCR), and must be filed no later than (30 days from publication).

This procedure is to be conducted simultaneously with and independent of the procedures described in 21 CFR 1311.42 (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f). As noted in a previous notice at 40 FR 43745-46 (September 23, 1975), all applicants for registration to import basic classes of any controlled substances in Schedule I or II are and will continue to be required to demonstrate to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration that the requirements for such registration pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 958(a), 21 U.S.C. 823(a), and 21 CFR 1311.42 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) are satisfied.

Dated: June 27, 1996.

Gene R. Haislip,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 96–17831 Filed 7–12–96; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket 72-8 (50-317/318)]

Notice of Transfer of Authority to Receive, Possess, Store and Transfer Spent Fuel at the Calvert Cliffs Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation From Baltimore Gas and Electric Company to Constellation Energy Corporation

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** (Commission) is considering approval under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR), Section 72.50, of the transfer of the license to receive, possess, store and transfer spent fuel at the Calvert Cliffs Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI), from Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (BG&E) to Constellation Energy Corporation (CEC). By application dated April 5, 1996, BG&E requested consent to the transfer, pursuant to 10 CFR 72.50, of the Materials License SNM-2505 for the Calvert Cliffs ISFSI. The approval of the proposed license transfer is requested in connection with the pending merger between BG&E and Potomac Electric Power Company into Constellation Energy Corporation. The proposed license transfer would transfer authority to receive, possess, store, and transfer spent fuel at the Calvert Cliffs ISFSI from BG&E to CEC.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 72.50, the Commission may approve the transfer of a license, after notice to interested persons, upon the Commission's determination that the holder of the license following the transfer is qualified to be a holder of the license and the transfer is otherwise consistent with applicable provisions of law, regulations, and orders of the Commission. BG&E submitted the April 5, 1996, application to amend the license to reflect the transfer of the license from BG&E to CEC.

For further details with respect to this action, see the April 5, 1996, letter, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW, Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the Calvert County Library, Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 5th day of July, 1996.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. William D. Travers,

Director, Spent Fuel Project Office, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards. [FR Doc. 96–17940 Filed 7–12–96; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 7590–01–P [Docket Nos. 50-321 and 50-366]

Georgia Power Company, et al.; Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2 Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an exemption from certain requirements of its regulations for Facility Operating License Nos. DPR–57 and NPF–5, issued to Georgia Power Company, et al. (the licensee), for operation of the Edwin I. Hatch (Hatch) Nuclear Plants, Units 1 and 2, located in Appling County, Georgia.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of Proposed Action

The proposed action would exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24, which requires, in each area in which special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored, a monitoring system that will energize clearly audible alarms if accidental criticality occurs. The proposed action would also exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a)(3) to maintain emergency procedures for each area in which this licensed special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored to ensure that all personnel withdraw to an area of safety upon the sounding of the alarm and to conduct drills and designate responsible individuals for such emergency procedures.

The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application for exemption dated June 4, 1996.

The Need for the Proposed Action

Power reactor license applications are evaluated for the safe handling, use, and storage of special nuclear materials. The proposed exemption from criticality accident requirements is based on the original design for radiation monitoring at Hatch. Exemptions from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a) "Criticality Accident Requirements" were granted in the Special Nuclear Material (SNM) licenses for each unit as part of the 10 CFR Part 70 license. However, with the issuance of the Part 50 license this exemption expired because it was inadvertently omitted in that license. Therefore, the exemption is needed to clearly define the design of the plant as evaluated and approved for licensing.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The NRC staff has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that there is no significant